REGISTERED No. I—1875.

167 LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,276.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

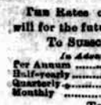
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	August 1875.	Leaves Madras	Sept. 1875.
,, Carwar	21	,, Masulipatam	3
,, Mangalore	23	,, Cocanada	5
,, Alleppey	25	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Tuticorin	27	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Colombo	28	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Negapatam	31	,, Point Pedro	8
,, Pondicherry	Sept. 1	Arrives CALCUTTA	10

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer at this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHRRIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	August 1875.	Leaves BUSREH	Sept. 1875.
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Gwadur	24	,, Fao	6
,, Jask	26	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	12
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	31	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao	Sept. 1	,, Kurrachee	24
,, Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	24
,, Busreh	Arrive 3		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M.

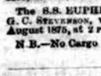
The S.S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 603 Tons, 12 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines & Soda Waters.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	40	34	14	
Naples	40	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

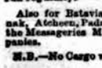
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 10TH AUGUST.



THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,989 Tons, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Harris, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 26th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience for Passengers from India. There is also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a good passage home, and presents an exceptionally favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

		Tons. H.P.	
Cargo Steamer	DIDO,	1,200, 150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do. do.	ARETUSA,	2,500, 12	about 5th Oct. 1875.

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay Green, 5th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1484	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2663	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3263	600	10th—Southampton.
TENERIAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

If undecessent offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptions ly good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public Auction, at their room, the following:—

Cut glass and other tumblers, 2 arc chains, new meat safes, paper screens, black ink, and black pig.

Pink and gold and green and gold superior tea sets, and spare tea and coffee cups and saucers, egg-cups, butter and sugar pots, milk and cream jugs, tea-pots, muffin-dishes.

1 case of socks and stockings from 8 to 10 inches; 1 case of carriage and riding whips; 1 case of albums; 1 case of bobbin nets.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, mashapollams, jconets, orange jaconets, chooles, white printed saree, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Brandy by Arbouin Marrett & Co. ginger brandy and wine, claret, sauterne wine, beer in quarts and pints by different makers, champagne, liqueurs of different sorts, such as creme de cacao, à la vanille, curacao, anisette, creme de moka.

A few dozens Dutch cheese.

A few fish glass bowls of sizes.

A few sets of star cut glass ware and white and blue Dinner sets.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1875.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the

MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS:

LONDON, 1-62. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other colours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSONS' OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCE INE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO., PRINTING INK MAKERS LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a specialty), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.

News Ink, 6d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.

Bookwork Ink, 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.

Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.

Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.

Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.

Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.

Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: and
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Dining Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Lighthouses, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for special Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,
Possilpark, Glasgow: and 54 Upper Thames St., London.
(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JAILOR WANTED, Rs. 100 a month and free house.

S. M. SALAMAN,
Superintendent District Jail, Shikarpoor.

Shikarpoor Jail Office, 8th August 1875.

LAW.—An experienced ENGLISH SOLICITOR and NOTARY PUBLIC desires to join a firm of English Solicitors in Bombay, or he would assist in or take the whole management of a business for a time. Address "H. L." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

NOTICE.—Until further Notice the MAIL for POONAH and intermediate Stations will be FORWARDED by the 11 A.M. instead of by the 6-50 A.M. Train (Madras Time) as heretofore.

The latest hour for posting is 9 A.M. (Bombay Time.)

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 16th August 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ASSYRIA, Captain Bosilli, arrived in Harbour last night, are hereby REQUESTED TO SEND BILLS of LADING for examination and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th August.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINSH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67,

UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,

FOR

NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

Trustee:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE-WARNER.

Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADDRESS of J. MACGHEEAN, IRON WORK ERECTOR, WANTED. Apply "P.," care of BADHAM and Co., Outfitters.

WANTED, a Furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, or Cumballa Hill, for four or five months. Address "J." Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficult or Hard Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S RON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INFESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Rachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

ombay, 25th June 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

For particulars see future Advertisements and Bills of the day.

PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 3rd, to TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. McKlaran, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of Slips on the Bhore Ghaut, the Train which leaves Bombay daily at 8-50 A.M., and is due in Poona at 3 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A.M., due in Bombay at 5 P.M., will not run between Khandala and Karjat until further notice.

Tickets, &c. will be issue by those Trains between Bombay and Karjat, and between Poona and Khandala only.

The other Trains by which Passengers are carried will run as usual in accordance with the published Time Tables, through Tickets, &c. being issued. But Passengers will have to walk across the break caused by the Slips as at present; every effort being made, and every assistance given, to make this as little inconvenient as possible.

And until further notice, Fruit, Vegetables, and Perishables as well as Horses, Carriages, and Goods will not be accepted for conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut, being booked only to Karjat on the one side and to Khandala on the other side.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th August 1875.

THE OOMERAGTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—Importance of a REQUISITION bearing date the 7th day of August 1875, and signed by DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., and 14 other Shareholders holding in the aggregate 102 Shares. An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at No. 0, Bompart Row, on MONDAY, the 23rd August next, at four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolution contained in the said Requisition:—

1. That the Oomeragtee Cotton Mills, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed to carry out the Liquidation of the Company with the powers provided for by Act X. of 1865.

3. That the remuneration of the Liquidator or Liquidators be fixed at a commission of 2½ per cent. upon the Assets of the Company realised and distributed.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised to pay to the Agent from the Assets of the Company such a sum of money as shall be fixed by the Shareholders at the said Meeting as compensation for the loss of his appointment and in full satisfaction of all claims in respect thereof.

By Order of the Directors,
CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

5, Rampart Row, 11th August 1875.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at the registered Office of the Company, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.

2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st August 1875, both days inclusive.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875 at the Registered Office of the Company, at 4 o'clock P. M., when there will be submitted to the Shareholders the "Special Resolution" already circulated among them.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of Twenty-thousand Tons of 4,09,000 cubic feet of RUBBLE or BALLAST STONE (Rangoon Trap being preferred or Stone of equal quality) for Road Metal.

Delivery to be taken in boats at the ship's side. Tenders to state clearly the price per ton of 25 cubic feet.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock Noon on the 15th November 1875.

By Order,
O. D. CLARK,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, the 5th August 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Full particulars on Application.

CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER

Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Silvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely orked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

A Grey Arab House, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good dog cart horse and a pretty mover under saddle.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15¾ high, broken to saddle and harness, up to weight.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very handy, has been used as a second charger (regimental certificate may be had).

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3, recently imported.

An Iron Grey Galloway, 3 years, 14 high, a very promising horse.

A Grey Australian Gelding, a capital hack and good fencer.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their seasons stock of GYMKHANA KIT, which has been carefully selected by Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & Co., for whose manufactures they are the sole Agents in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing materials and whose practical knowledge secures to constituents advantages rarely obtainable in India.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this kit at a small increase on English retail rates guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best manufacture.

CASH RATES.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use ... ,,	3 8

BATS.

All Cane Treble-handled	10 12
Single Whalebone	9 0
Double Do.	10 0
Match Bats, best selected	6 8
Do. do. for practice	5 0
Presentation Bats	18 0

GLOVES.

Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ..... per pair	5 0
Gauntlets, for wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... ,,	6 4

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buckskin, and Chamois Skin	6 8 to 8 0

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, best, with and without brass tops and iron points, from	5 0 to 9 0
Nets, for Long stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with fer-rules, &c. ..... each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0 to 10 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality ..... per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8 to 10 0
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	2 4
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition ..... each	0 12

RACKET KIT.

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

Rackets Bats, of best quality ...	10 0
Do. do. Cane Handled...	12 8
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Fives do.	3 12
Racket Shoes do.	10 0
Do. Presses ..... from	6 8 to 10 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8

GOLF KIT.

From the celebrated maker, "Tom Morris," of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

Play Clubs ..... each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons ..... ,,	3 0
Putters ..... ,,	2 12
Cleek and Irons ..... ,,	4 0
Balls ..... per dozen	9 0
Golfers's Manual ..... each	1 0
Play Heads, &c. ..... ,,	2 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 5	9 0
Do. do. do. 6	10 0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins ..... at per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 8
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	4 0

Weights 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6 6½, and 7

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 16TH AUGUST 1875.

MARKETS closed for the holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	735‡
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,102xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	250
60,000	281‡	all	Nil.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,303
200	5,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
160	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	13,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
156	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	640
1,000	300	all	100 ps	Bombay Co	633
400	250	all	6‡ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	1,500	all	3‡ p.c.	Carwar Co	900
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	75
1,500	1,500	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
1,000	500	all	30 ps	East India Press Co	1,125
1,000	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,100
200	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	375
2,125	400	200	60 ps	Mohanji Press & Ginning Co	425
600	2,000	6,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
250	250	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	585
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co	375xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl.
450	1,000	..	100 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co	975

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
1,000	2,000	all	...	Bombay Sugar M. & P. Co.	2,000
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,100
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
1,000	750	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,140
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	Fleming S. W. Co	945
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.s	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co	930
750	1,000	all	100 p.s	Jevraj Balloo Mills	1,080
..	..	600	..	Khandesh Spinning	850
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
..	..	600	..	Madras U. Spinning	880
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,080
1,000	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,105
4,000	625	all	50 ps*	Oriental	650
250	500	250	...	Prince of W. 600 Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	200	31 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	276‡

For share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,150
7,500	100	all	...	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 ps.	Sassoon Land	625
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	21‡	7 0 s	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247 xd
..	£20	10‡	14 0		Do. New £20 Shares	126
..	£20	6‡	7 3	do.	Ditto	100
..	£20	21‡	3	do.	Ditto	32
..	100	1,000		do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
..	£10	19‡	0 15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,600	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 ps.	Bombay Gas Company	62‡
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
800	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	140xd.
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	23
1,000	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	305
...	250	all	40 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip	27

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L'dation.		
...	95	11th	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S. S. S. MALDA, 945 tons, Captain F. W. Burke, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. W. Campbell, as passenger.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Assyria, Captain Boselli, arrived from Genoa on the 15th inst. at 7 P. M.—From Aden—Mr. Buktasour Gundeia, Mr. Kulloo Moaima, Mr and Mrs. Hason Khan and Mr. Salakha.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 13th), with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Seroggie and two children, and six deck passengers.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO Co's S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,135 tons, Captain R. Boselli, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Genoa (July 24th via the Suez Canal, with four deck passengers and the following cargo. From Bordeaux 9 cases peppermant and 1 case capsules, 25 packages corks, 4 cases liquor, 2 cases prunes, 61 packages fruits, 5 cases perfumery 31 cases champagne, 4 cases oil, 423 cases wine, 9,029 packages brandy, and one case conserves. From Marseilles 3 cases Church ornaments. From Genoa 1 package matting, 1 case wine, 4 packages hardware, 12 cases sewing machines, 45 packages piece goods, 5 cases lamps, 1 case books, 2 cases samples, package merchandise, 3 cases cotton ware and 1 case images. From Leghorn 22 packages Alabaster works, 3 cases olive oil, one case cheese, and 1 case vermille. From Naples. 14 barrels sulphur, and 1 case Church articles. From Aden 74 bags sugar and 7 packages, drill, she brought some packages for transhipment for different parts.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Malda (s)	Burke	Calcutta, July 20.
15	Assyria (s)	Boselli	Genoa, July 24.
15	Burmah (s)	Saunders	Kurrachee, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Ocean Ranger	Priddle	Coconada.
	Peru	Mitchell	Tuticorin.

The steamer Assyria, to Genoa &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde s, 11 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha & Co.

FOR MARSHILLES.

Assyria s, 2,000 cwts wheat, Alsen, Riebo & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Geelong s, 14 packages red raisins, Ruzubally Ally Ruza.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longtitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

August—1875.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M. 6 P.M. and 10 P.M.—	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·591	·602	·602	·660	·656	·682	·733
Temperature of the Air	77·2	77·7	79·2	79·3	79·4	80·9	81·8
Wet-bulb Thermometer	76·2	76·2	77·4	77·6	77·5	77·9	78·3
Dew Point	75·5	75·6	76·8	77·0	76·8	76·9	77·1
Relative Humidity of Air	0·956	·904	·923	·927	·920	·878	·859
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole is supposed to be clouded=8.)	8·0	8·8	7·2	7·8	8·0	6·8	6·9
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ on following day	79·3	81·2	81·6	83·1	83·4	83·7	84·9
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	75·7	75·5	75·9	76·7	75·9	76·2	77·0
General Direction of Wind	a Miles.	b Miles.	c Miles.	d Miles.	e Miles.	f Miles.	g Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	431 In.	299 In.	340 In.	359 In.	428 In.	463 In.	456 In.
Rain Gauge 44 feet above the ground	1·34	1·42	0.67	0·51	0·95	0·28	0·08

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 15th August 40·57.

(a) W, WSW, SW, W, WSW.
(b) WNW, NW, W, WSW.
(c) SW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
(d) SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(e) WSW, W, WNW, WSW, SSW, WSW.
(f) W, WNW, NW, W.
(g) W, WNW, W, WNW, W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Lock, Major, Bombay 108th Regt., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Greenhow, Surg-Major, Bengal 13th Cavalry, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Wilkinson, Captain, Madras 44th Foot, on leave, from Kamptee.
Beasley, Major, Bombay 63rd Foot, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

HIGH COURT—17TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

425-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Panchi v Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao Pandoorung.—Part heard
624-74—MM Munishi—Jeesoobai v Jumnadass Pitamberdass—v Shoorjee and Thacurdass.
505-74—Mr. Balcrustna—Rajoo Ballov v Pandoorung Ker bu.
481-74—M H Kh-n Syed Hyder Hossein and others v The New Bank of Bombay—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
473-74—Jefferson and Payne—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein v Laljee Ludha—Tyabjee and Sayane.
73-75—Grairie, Lyne-hand Owen—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Munsoor bin Mahomed & Mr Pollock.
169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung.
474-74—P Cawasjee—Dulsook Vijlall v Vurjlal Sewlal—Tyabjee and Sayane.
497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalbai widow and another v Rowjee Pursbotum—Crawford and Boevey.
699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and LeWarner—Mancooverbai v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abool Taleb and Jethabhoy Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
641-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mistri Visram Gangji v Hajee Ismail Abadan—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
570-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khutiao Natha v Framjee Rustomjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
576 74—Tyabji and Sayani—Chugunlall Wishwanath v Framjee Rustomjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
315-74—J C Cama—Moses Escobjee Sanker v Nuthoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.
534-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others v Doodhibae widow and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
555-74—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Shewjee Cullianjee v Chaturbhoj Dewjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

FOR Judgment.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Premchand Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and LeWarner.

SHORT CAUSES.

336-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nelson Donkin and Co v Ranchordass Gheela and Co.
403 75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jeewanjee Hormusjee Gunder v Nowrosjee Pestonjee Gunder.
404-75—Shamrao P—Tapidass Mu-ordass v Odhowjee Giga.
410-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dewa Sudashewjee v Bhasker Jugonnathjee.
416-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Anandjee Vishram v Thacker Hunsraj Laljee.

LONG CAUSES.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovan Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolsidass Monrdee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
484-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Wishwanath v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.
193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
240-73—Jefferson and Payne—Morwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Gokuldass Lilladhur and another.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

214-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Limited v Vinayek Narayen Rhugwut.
382-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Killabhoy Mottiram v Vhellabjoy Motiram.
491-75—Crawford and Boevey—Ranchordass Mohanlall v Callianjee Rhoosbhoy.
402-75—Fletcher and Smith—Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Knight v Odhowjee Giga.
405-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Merga Gowa and another v Soonder Pandoorung and another.
414-75—Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonjee Byramjee v J B Barretto.
168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others. Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne
89-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Shri Trytrimbakjee v Jumnadass Mahadeo and others.
644-75—Fletcher—Hunmoot Bhugwandas v Tullaychund Heerachand—Tyabji and Sayani.
141-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Damjee Ludha and another v Vullubhboy Gopaldass and others—C. awford and Boevey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails, closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 21	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 23	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P.M.

Saturday	Aug. 20	Friday	Aug. 24
		,,	Sept. 3

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and a piece; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route will send conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldvia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 23	Monday	Sept. 20
,,	Sept. 6	Tuesday	Oct. 5

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Aug. 21	Saturday	Sept. 18

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Sept. 3

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Oct. 25
,,	Sept. 24	,,	Nov. 22

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	8-40 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FORDHAM—August 9th, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Mr. J. W. Fordham, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ARBUTHNOT—August 9th, at Cotacamund, Eleanor Mary, infant daughter of George G. Arbuthnot, aged 11 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1875.

In old works on India we find the extravagance of Anglo-Indian life severely commented upon; now it is all the other way, and people stigmatise its economies. But, though Europeans here are necessitated by prices to look closely after their expenditure, it remains a somewhat anomalous circumstance that dealers in London goods should still, as ever, charge something like one hundred per cent. above their cost price at home. These are the lucky men for whom the Pagoda tree still sheds its golden bloom. The salaries of Government servants have been depreciated, we should say, fully thirty per cent. in fifteen years, and economies of the pinching and scraping order follow as the consequence; but this increment of domestic expenditure falls comparatively lightly on the importer of English goods since now, as formerly, he can charge a rupee for the shilling. We do not profess to be acquainted with trade secrets—if there are any in the matter—nevertheless this is an enigma that many people are anxious to solve—How it comes to pass that a rupee is the ordinary price in India for anything costing a shilling in London? To be sure, the rupee is a delusive coin, and is really only worth one and ninepence; still, it is commonly spoken of at its old standard, and certainly ladies, if no others, purchase their wares at its impression of two shillings. In the days of general extravagance, when it was thought a mark of fashion to lavish rupees without much consideration of their value, we can understand how a rupee came to represent a shilling; but now, and when economy is both the rule and the necessity of English life in the East, the problem is not quite so clear, though a subject of common complaint. In fact, it is a hardship that people have a right to resent, and we think that its discussion might improve the commercial relations of the dealer and the purchaser together. There can be no doubt that the high prices charged for many articles of every-day consumption in London are almost prohibitive out here. We do not speak of Bombay prices in particular; but of the average prices in any part of India, not exceptional in want of communication with the sea. We will take bacon, for instance, as an example of our meaning. At home the best bacon can be generally purchased for from ninepence to a shilling a pound; here it is a rupee, or a rupee and four annas—in other words, from two shillings to half a crown a pound! Fancy Briefless of the Middle Temple disbursing half a crown a pound for his morning rasher? The extravagance would frighten even the old lady who "did" for him. However, there is many a man in India well nigh as hard up as Briefless, who, if he loves a rasher, must pay half a crown a pound for it. Of course, such a price is prohibitive. Rashers are luxuries not every day seen on the breakfast tables of large families, and the dealer probably loses much custom in the article which a lower charge would bring him. Again, there is wine. Light clarets pay a trifling duty here, yet the irrepressible rupee is charged for a bottle of the very lightest, such as we could purchase in London for one shilling—perhaps tenpence. Is the cost of carriage to India so great, the duty so heavy, and the risk so enormous that one hundred per cent. is required to cover it all? We say one hundred per cent. for the sake of contrasting the shilling with the rupee; but strike off fifty, in a rough and ready fashion, and there is still fifty per cent. profit for some one, other than the consumer, on an article largely used in India. The consumption would be infinitely greater, no doubt, if the wine could be drunk at its proper price of a franc a bottle; and here again the dealer possibly loses much custom through high prices. Strangely enough, bottled ale is one of those articles that we can get as cheap, or cheaper out here than at home. The common retail price of a bottle of Bass in England is about one shilling, and in India it is eight annas; but if the rupee is really only worth one and ninepence, the ale is actually cheaper than at home. This shews that the hundred per cent. charge is no absolute necessity in these things, and that with a great demand and consumption, necessary articles can be made very cheap for us indeed.

It is satisfactory to note that in some articles of household use the rupee for the shilling is no longer charged. For instance, the hat that in London costs a guinea, can be bought in India for eleven or twelve rupees, and coats are no longer fifty rupees as of yore. There is, in short, a wholesome downward tendency in some things, which is, probably, an absolute necessity of the situation, since few Anglo-Indians in Government pay could afford the extravagance of fifty rupees for a coat, or thirty for a pair of trousers—the prices charged, often enough, some years ago. On the other hand, there are articles that continue to carry prohibitive prices for the new generation of Anglo-Indians who count the cost of a rupee, and the sooner these are lowered to meet the depreciated salaries of the times, the better, we daresay it will be, for the dealer and the purchaser alike. There was an apology for heavy charges in other days that long credit was given, and the risk had to be covered. This credit system is, however, no longer what it was, and it is the rule now in most Indian stations for bills to be presented monthly, instead of yearly as of old. The advantages of rapid Canal communication with England must be also considered—advantages which the dealers of other times did not enjoy. Reflecting upon these things, the economical Anglo-Indian feels a decided objection to pay a rupee for a pound of bacon or a bottle of *vin ordinaire*, and the result is attempts at co-operative societies, regimental messes turned into shops, private importations of goods from England, and similar defensive devices that must be as prejudicial to the interests of the Indian dealer as inconvenient to the public. The fact is, that economies being a necessity, the Englishman in India, like the Englishman at home, goes straight to the cheapest market, and the extravagance of Indian life, still credited in some quarters, has vanished with amalgamations, competitionwallas, a British garrison of India, and a new organisation of the Native Army. It must be hard for dealers to reconcile themselves with the good old fashions; however, the change is none the less a certainty for all that, and the dealer must make up his mind, like the officer or the civilian, to the hardness of the times in once lavish Hindoostan. It is only the Government of India that is wilfully blind to a fact that is brought forcibly home to all of us as we balance our household accounts. The State, with its truly oriental one and nine-penny rupee—all glitter without and sham within—refuses to acknowledge the disagreeable fact that its servants' incomes are no longer worth the sums in which they contracted for their services; but even the Government must at no distant time fall in with changes too patent to be ignored, or accept the alternative of going to the slums of civilization for its officers both civil and military. Those persons who occasionally produce elaborate balance sheets to show how it is possible for men of small income to exist within their means in India are so carried away with the enthusiasm of finance as to forget that Englishmen do not look for scraping and petty savings when they exile themselves in the East. They naturally and fairly expect to enjoy certain pecuniary advantages in compensation for a bad climate, loss of health, and of many recreations, and if these are not forthcoming, the better class of men will stay away. It may be that Government is unconciously adopting the surest and speediest method of giving India to the Indians, by starving out its own people. Certainly, if prices continue to rise and salaries to diminish as they have steadily done for some time past, we may look for a period when only natives could live upon Government salaries, and in this way may be brought about self-government for the people.

THE DEPRECIATION IN THE RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an officer of H. M.'s Mint, and a European suffering like all my countrymen by the bad exchanges which have been ruling for some time, I have been much interested in, and have carefully studied, all the articles and letters that have appeared lately in your paper and the other local papers regarding exchange and currency. The only point on which all the writers agree is that the present state of affairs is unsatisfactory, but no one has as yet, in my opinion, hit upon a feasible remedy.

For many years I have been an advocate for a double currency with the gold just so much over-valued in regard to silver as to ensure its importation in preference to silver, India having already got a much larger stock of the latter metal than she will need were gold current, and this still seems to me the only possible way of stopping the rapid depreciation now going on in the currency of India; and, more than this, if a gold currency is to be introduced into India at all the sooner it is done the better. Every year is likely to lower the value of silver, for one country after another is abandoning it as a currency, and the last in the field will suffer the greatest loss. America, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have recently adopted a gold standard. Holland is likely to follow their example, and France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, though retaining their double standard, have limited the amount of silver to be coined with the intention of adopting a single gold standard as soon as possible.

The greatest difficulty in the way of any sudden change in the currency is due to the enormous amount of the depreciated coin in circulation in this country. It is not easy to estimate how much coin there is actually at present in existence in India, owing to the common habit the people have of melting up their savings to make ornaments, but the accounts of the Indian Mints prove that the amount must be very large.* Over 217 crores of rupees' worth of silver having been coined since 1835-36, of which about 148 crores is the coinage of the last 20 years, and it will surely be considered a moderate estimate if I put down 140 *crores* as the amount of silver coin now in India.

How is this enormous silver currency to be changed into a gold one? The *Indian Statesman* (8th July) says that Government have merely to declare the sovereign the only legal tender for sums above 40s., and the thing would be done. What would do it? Where is the gold coin, required to come from? The Mint has no gold. There is none in the Government Treasuries. The writer adds that for some time the Mint would lose 10 per cent. on every sovereign issued; how this would be I cannot make out, as the only duty of the Mint is to coin for the public the metal they bring it. The greatest loss it could suffer would be to have to do the coinage for nothing (as is done by the Royal Mint at home), for surely it is not seriously intended that the Mint should pay merchants to bring their gold to be coined the difference between the value of the sovereign at Rs. 10 and the market price of the 113 grains of pure gold required to make the coin which would, of course, have to be purchased with silver metal or coin, and would cost at its present price over Rs. 11, but would soon be dearer if such an arrangement were made, as the happy possessor of a few lbs. of gold could make a fortune by merely tendering his gold for coinage, receiving back the same weight in sovereigns, plus the difference above alluded to; he could then melt up the coin and re-tender them as often as he pleased, pocketing the difference on each occasion. This is absurd on the face of it.

Before attempting to propose any change in the currency, it will be necessary to consider the following questions:—

1. How much of the silver currency must be displaced?

2. On what terms are you likely to be able to get gold in exchange for your silver coin?

3. What time will be necessary to make the change?

4. What must be the weight of the new gold coin?

5. How, when, and on what terms, is it to become a legal tender?

6. How is the old silver coin to be removed from circulation as the gold coin takes its place?

7. What will be the effect of the change on the paper currency, and what alterations will have to be made in the notes and regulations for their issue?

8. And last, though not least, what will be the probable cost to the country of the proposed change, and how is it to be met, and on whom will the burthen chiefly fall?

There are several other minor points to be considered, but the above are, I believe, the chief ones, and I shall now endeavour to answer each of them to the best of my ability in the order in which they are placed.

1. How much of the silver currency must be displaced? As assumed before, the present circulation is about 140 crores of rupees; the population of British India is 192 millions; this gives an average of nearly Rs. 7-5 per head, all in silver. In Great Britain, with a population of 32 millions, has a circulation of about 5,000,000, of which 80 million is in gold, and only 5 million, or 1-17th of the whole amount, in silver, being £2-10 in gold and a little over 3s. in silver for each inhabitant. In France, with a population of about 36,000,000, the coin circulation is about £225,000,000, of which only about 40 million, less than 1-6th, is in silver. Now, what should be the proportions for the two metals for India if the standard coin is to be made of gold?

The people of India are much poorer, and therefore they will require a larger proportion of silver coin, and probably it will be necessary, even for some time after gold has been freely in circulation, to fix the limit at which silver will be a legal tender much higher than it is in England (40s.), but allowing for both these causes, I don't consider that gold could become properly the standard coin of this country and payments in it be made compulsory for ordinary transactions until about 2-3rds, or say 90 crores rupees of gold had been coined.

2. On what terms are you likely to be able to get gold in exchange for your silver coin? This is a very difficult question, and it would require a prophet to answer it properly, but I think I shall be able to prove that the exchange could only be effected at a ruinous rate. India has for many years been a large purchaser of the precious metals, principally silver, because her standard coin was made of that metal; since 1835 the imports of silver alone (after deducting exports) have exceeded 207 million sterling in value, of which over 170 million have been imported since 1855; during the 10 years ending 1865 the average net yearly import was over 10 millions, and it has averaged above 7 millions yearly since that date; yet all these enormous purchases, owing to lessened demands in Europe, only raised the price of silver about 1d. an ounce (at its maximum) above what had been considered for many years its average price, viz., 61d. per oz. After 1866, when the demands for India fell to 7 or 8 millions, even this price was not maintained, and it

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, 16TH AUGUST

The Princes of Servia and Montenegro have formally assured the Porte of their neutrality in the present insurrection in the Herzegovina.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 9¼d.
Oriental Bank shares..... £44
Chartered do. £15-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares £20
Hongkong and Shanghai shares .. £18
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 91¼
4½ do. do. 92⅝
5½ do. do. 97½
3 per cent. Consols for Account 95
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105½
Bar Silver..... 56½
Total Coin in the Bank of France .. 62,500,000
„ Notes in circulation 95,625,000
Arrival—Oriental.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 16th August, 4-20 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 5 cents.

CARWAR, 16th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. S. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·94. Fall of rain 57 cents.

MANGALORE, 16th August, 4-20 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 77. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·80. Fall of rain 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 16th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. moderate. Ther. 92. Bar. 29·78.

VIZAGAPATAM, 16th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inch 23 cents.

THE s.s. Caledonia which left Bombay on the 4th April last for Liverpool, under the command of Captain Hamilton, struck the ground at Escullos on the 7th May last and became a total wreck. A Naval Court was held at Almeira, in Spain, on the 1st July when Captain Hamilton and the officers were exonerated from all blame or responsibility for the accident, the misfortune being attributed to irregular currents at Cape de Gatte, not generally known, and from the dense fog and variation of the compasses.

AN Alexandria paper states that Egypt will probably soon become an important exporter of salt to India. Since the 1st of May last 6,000 tons of that article, produced by the new saltpans at Suez, have been exported to Calcutta.

THE increase of Mr. Beecher's salary from £4,000 to £20,000 was not, it appears, a permanent advance, but for one year only. It was, in fact, a present of £16,000 to Mr. Beecher to defray the expenses of the trial; but as there would have been legal difficulties in the way of the congregation voting money for that purpose, the expedient of increasing their pastor's salary was adopted.

ON the 5th instant a resolution was passed at the Special General Meeting of the Madras Municipality, that a Committee be formed for the purpose of inviting the residents of the town of Madras to co-operate with the Municipality in all measures deemed necessary for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his intended visit to Madras. The Meeting is to be held on Wednesday next.

THE watchful *Guzerat Mitra* is very suspicious of the Viceroy's acquaintance with the classics. In a leading article it says:—"We are grateful to Lord Northbrook for giving us the meaning of the Latin lines, although we regret that he did not give the number of the book, and the number of the line which would have enabled one to verify the quotation, if not in the original at least in Dryden's spirited verse." It is to be hoped that the Viceroy may yet find himself with so much leisure on his hands that he will be able to give the *Mitra* the necessary information.

THE *Money Market Review* says that a fact of some importance, as tending to, if it does not entirely, dispel the prevailing impression that the "life" of a sub-marine cable is of a limited nature, was mentioned by Mr. John Pender, M.P., at the meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He stated that the various sections of the Eastern system, with the exception of a shore end of a short line at Lisbon, which was undergoing repair, were in perfect working order. But of far greater importance, as affecting the future of submarine cable enterprise, was his announcement that the Suez and Aden section, which was laid in comparatively warm water, had improved in insulation by no less than 38 per cent., and the other cables of the Eastern Company from 45 to 77 per cent. in insulation power, which is, of course, the chief element in estimating their capacity for the trasmission of messages. Mr. Pender further stated that the cables longest laid have improved the most.

IF the *Pioneer* has correct information, it has been authoritatively notified from home that the staff and suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will comprise the following, viz., the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to the Crown, in special attendance; Lord Suffield, Lord in Waiting; and Sir Bartle Frere, with Mr. Albert Grey as his Private Secretary; Major-General Probyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, Equeries; Lord Carrington and Lord Charles Beresford, Aide-Camp, and Captain FitzGeorge, Rifle Brigade, Extra Aide-Camp; Mr. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary, Dr. W. Russell, Assistant Private Secretary; Dr. Fayrer; Canon Duckworth, and M. Zychy, an artist. A taxidermist, a botanist (or perhaps more appropriately ("collector of plants") and a custodian of public gifts—these three holding the rank of warrant officers—will be in the suite. There will also be about twenty-five European servants, of whom twelve will be in immediate attendance on the Prince.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Budget* an evil future is impartially preparing for both the apostles of the Permissive Bill and the great public-house interest itself. Science, with its wonted absence of prejudice, has just dealt each side of the question a knock-down blow. A Frankfort journal reports that a chemist of that city has lately given a public exhibition of his ability to make delicious beer at a moment's notice out of nothing but a small quantity of brownish powder and a pail of water. It is said that certain experts present—some of them brewers themselves—could not distinguish between the beverage thus made on the spot and that drawn from the orthodox cask. The new beer-powder can be sold at fivepence an ounce, and one ounce is sufficient to produce a gallon of beer. At this rate a glass of ale will cost about a farthing. And the process is so simple! Take some pure, cold water; put the powder into it, stir well, and the beer is ready. The inventor, moreover, declares that by a slight change in his ingredients he can alter the quality of the beer and produce any kind that may be desired. Shortly, therefore, a great revolution may be expected. With a few grains of Bass in one pocket and a pinch or two of Ind and Coope in the other, the thirsty but not even *bona fide* traveller of the future will calmly make for the nearest pump and there contentedly drink confusion alike to Sir Wilfrid Lawson and to the licensed victualler.

PRIVATE letters from Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C. B., and Colonel Sandford, the executive officers of the British Commission, have been received from Philadelphia with official despatches to the Lord President concerning the International Exhibition, 1876, to be held at Philadelphia. They show that the Exhibition is likely to have a brilliant success. The buildings are six months in advance as compared with those of previous exhibitions. Every block of marble and granite for the picture gallery, which will be permanent is on the ground, and it is rising as rapidly as the temporary structures. The American demands for space are enormous, but the executive, in recognition of the friendly co-operation of the Government of this country, and to meet the large demands which have been made by British exibitors, have re-arranged the space in the Industrial Hall, so as to give to England a commanding central position corresponding to their own. The forethought displayed in every particular, however minute, has excited the admiration of the experienced officers who represent England. They state that the arrangements are most sensible, and that there will be no petty charges to the exhibitors. Exhibitors will be allowed to attach to their goods the prices at which they can be produced in England, and a special provision is being made to enable visitors from all parts of America and England to reach Philadelphia at reduced rates, a vast number of Americans will be able to realise the effect which their tariff has in enhancing the price of European products.

A REMARKABLE suit has been decided in the Arches Court in which the question was raised whether it is necessary for a Christian to believe in the existence of the devil and the eternity of future punishment. The origin of the suit was the refusal by the Rev. F. Cook, of Christ Church, Clifton, to administer the Sacrament to one of his parishioners, Mr. Jenkins, who had avowed his disbelief in the personality of the devil and in the eternity of future punishment. Mr. Jenkins filed a criminal proceeding against the vicar. Dr. Phillimore gave judgment that Mr. Cook was justified in what he had done, and that Mr. Jenkins was "an evil liver" and a "depraver of the Book" in a sense sufficient to warrant Mr. Cook in refusing to administer to him the Sacrament. Mr. Jenkins has appealed to the Judicial Committee. The question raised is one in which a large number of Christians will sympathize with Mr. Jenkins, though they perhaps will not be disposed to avow their opinions quite so clearly as Mr. Jenkins appears to have done. There is a not less interesting question than this one, and which appears to belong to it, whether the Church of England relies for converting sinners upon the terrors held out before them by a belief in the personality of Satan and the eternity of future punishment, rather than upon the milder doctrines which belong especially to the Christian faith. Is it by frightening mankind that belief is enforced, or is it in sinking the terrible that the persuasive powers of the preacher are to be exercised? Mr. Jenkins ignores the terrible and the Judicial Committee is to be asked to endorse his views. If the judgment of the Arches Court is upheld the personality of the devil and the eternity of future punishment will be established by the law of England. Will any, in that case, ask for its repeal?

THE *Coconada Advertiser* gives some account of the late high fresh in the Godavery, the highest known since 1861:—The high fresh in the Godavery has subsided. During its prevalence we informed our readers that Yanam and Neelapilly were partly under water, but we have since heard that Thalareve, and Goringa also had two or three feet water in some of their streets. We have not received any reliable accounts as to what extent the crops have been effected, but so high a fresh could not have passed away, without some injury being done to cultivation in the neighourhood of the great river. We have heard that a few lives have been lost, and that a child was washed out from its paternal roof and picked up floating in its cradle near Rajahmundry. The tiny and fragile vessel that bore the poor innocent on the angry and swelling bosom of the impetuous Godavery was not constructed of bulrushes, as the saving cradle of the Great Leader of the Hebrews had been—but of Godavery teak,—nor was the humble cradle found amongst the flags as the ancient one had been, by the noblest of the land—an Egyptian Princess, but picked up by a poor labourer while rushing past the classic banks of the rolling river, and was carried, it is said, to the dispensary. What may be the destiny of this foundling who can tell! Now, the question arises if no one comes forward to claim the child how is it to be disposed of? Will it become the Ward of the Indian Government in perpetuity. We have no doubt that some well-to do childless native will be glad to adopt it, as it is already viewed as being very fortunate and lucky to have escaped "the dangers of the deep" and that a happy destiny awaits it. Since writing the above we have had reliable accounts of the fresh having greatly injured the surrounding cultivation. The paddy crops have been most seriously injured. The river has breached its banks in several places and flooded the country to a large extent. Several large Luckas, which maintain their surface above most freshes, have been submerged.

THE Bombay Government thinks that "an important link in the chain of medical evidence regarding the propagation of cholera" has been discovered in the statements made in the Report of Dr. Blanc, Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Yerrowda Jail, on an outbreak of cholera which occurred in the Jail in May last. The Acting Sanitary Commissioner in forwading to Government the report by Dr. Blanc, says:—"I have the honour to remark that it forms a very interesting contribution to the medical history of cholera, as it states facts which, as regards the theory of the propagation of cholera contagion, are valuable.

"The investigation into the causes of the outbreak made by Dr. Blanc was immediate and searching, and proves that in this instance there can be no doubt that it was solely due to water poisoning. The facts regarding it have been so clearly stated by Dr. Blanc, that it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate them, and the measures he adopted to stamp out the disease were extremely judicious, and based on true principles of sanitation.

"The practical lesson to be learnt from this outbreak is the great danger of allowing persons (as is so commonly the case throughout India) to drink water from a river after it has been polluted by Dhobies washing dirty clothes in it and by other impurities, such as are mentioned in paragraph 31, where it is stated that four days previously to the outbreak, the corpses of two persons who had died of cholera had been burnt, and their clothes had been washed some twenty yards above the spot from which water had been drunk by some of the prisoners employed in watering the new road, so that it is quite possible, even if not absolutely certain, that they may have drunk water actually containing the poison of cholera in its most dangerous state. This fact is most instructive, and though it is feared that it would be impossible to have the clothes of persons who had died from cholera or other Zymotic diseases burnt in all cases, yet the Police authorities throughout the Presidency might be ordered to see that this practice was carried out as far as possible, and that cremation ghats were only allowed at some distance *below* villages."

THE heavy loss of half a million sterling which the London and Westminster Bank is prepared to meet, having put aside that sum in anticipation of losing it through the frauds of the Collie Brothers, would have ruined most of the Banks in London and probably have either compelled them to close their business, or else they would have lost credit so seriously as to have made the payment of a dividend for some years to come a very difficult matter. The success of the London and Westminster and several other similar Banks in London shows what well managed Joint Stock Banks can do when they have a field of enterprize before them such as London affords. The most remarkable feature in the business transactions between the Bank and the house of Collie is that the Bank should have so long discounted the same class of bills for that firm, and have permitted the sum asked for to mount up to a total of about 1½ millions sterling, without apparently showing any doubts of the genuineness of the business which the bills offered for discount represented. On this subject the *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the last meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, writes as follows:—A shareholder at the meeting went near the truth when he said that the banks were chiefly to blame for the complications by which they are now suffering, that they bolstered up shaky firms, and held the paper of houses "which everybody outside knew to be rotten and not worth a shilling a pound." For several years past it has been notorious that several branches of trade—the Indian trade especially—have for some years been not only profitless, but absolutely carried on at a loss. Honest, careful traders have been only able to keep their heads above water by restricting their transactions and by close trading. A board of directors which includes some of the leading men of business of the City of London ought to have been aware of this state of things and to have known that it was incompatible with any stable foundation for such enormous bill transactions as they have suffered by. When business has to be done at a loss banks and other institutions that deal with promises to pay ought to be more than ever cautious to ascertain that the paper they accept represents solid dealings, and is not the produce of mere "kite-flying." No marks upon bills ought to suffice for the management of a bank which knows that the trade represented by those bills is rotten. The banks have received a severe lesson, for which fortunately they can afford to pay, and which it may be hoped will be taken to heart. It is improbable that the London and Westminster or any other bank of high character deals deliberately and on a great scale with accommodation bills, but it may be feared that bank managers and directors in general, anxious not only to get business, but to maintain a character for kindliness, and to avert, whenever it may be possible, the shock of a commercial collapse, do not always look as closely as they might not only at the ostensible character of the "paper" that is offered them, but at the antecedents and surroundings of the houses that "float" hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of bills in the year. The result is that the collapse, though delayed, is not averted, and it comes with a wider ruin in the end. Then the banks take the alarm and are smitten with prudence that bears hardly, perhaps, on the honest merchant who holds his ground by vigilance and self-control, and who often for that very reason needs help most when the bubbles are bursting around him.

FESTIVITIES IN GUZERAT.

AHMEDABAD, 13TH AUGUST.

THE annual Guzerat festivities commenced last week with a meeting at Ahmedabad. It is said they are to be kept up by Surat, Baroda, and Rajkote until the rains have ceased, and once more the cloudless skies suggest in-doors as the best place to spend the day. On Wednesday, the 4th, guests began to arrive, and neither the dreary journey from Rajkote, nor the perils of the road from Deesa, nor the risk of a ride over the bridges on the B. B. & C. I. was sufficient to deter them from coming. The weather was all that could be desired, and the visitors had a favourable opportunity of contrasting the delightfully warm climate of Ahmedabad with dusty Deesa, stormy Surat, rainy Rajkote, breezy Broach, and boisterous Baroda. The first entertainment on the programme was—

CRICKET.

Twelve stalwart men and true representing Ahmedabad dared to wrestle for victory on the tented field with twelve picked men from all the country round. One was found to possess a rupee, (why it was there he did not reveal); it was spun, and the fates decided that Ahmedabad should take the field. With becoming consideration the visitors let their hosts off easily. Some slight misgivings were entertained about the Captain of the Comers, but a Yorker from Banister allayed all fears, and the innings just failed to reach the century. Ahmedabad followed and it seemed at first as if the same courteous behaviour was going to be displayed by them. Holland, however, became somewhat unruly, and Banister forgot his manners. Cruickshank increasing the score, the last man went in with only nine to get to catch up the opponents' first innings. Excitement here reached a high pitch, and even the presence of the ladies playing at Badminton did not prevent some from giving vent to their feelings in mild chaff and loud cheers. 100 was at last reached, and the Ahmedabad 1st innings closed with the score at 108. On Friday morning, "10-30 sharp," was the order for beginning, but some indulged in a Europe sleep after the ball, others found their watches had stopped from not having been wound up over night, so it was almost noon before the field turned out. The guests made another attempt, but Hervey was terrible on the spot, getting 7 wickets for 6 runs and 1 wide, and the telegraph board (when one was near enough to read it) only showed 22 up when the last wicket fell. Sartorius and Banister put what was wanted together, leaving Ahmedabad victors by ten wickets. There was yet some time to spare, so a return match of one innings each was begun, and this time the visitors had reason to regret they had not indulged in the *otium cum dignitate* instead of turning out again, for Sartorius and Holland gave them such leather hunting as lasted them till stumps were drawn. On Monday morning, these two recent importations from Poona again presented a defensive front, and after a short time a Rajkote representative held a welcome ball from Holland and so broke the ice. Sunday had evidently had a salutary effect on the bowlers, for Beaufort's Artillery was very destructive. Olivier made a stand and was at the wickets when a passing shower, peculiar to the district, suggested a retreat to the tents. The races coming on cricket was not resumed till Tuesday, when the score was added to until it reached 232. With this serious account to wipe off, two Rajkote politicals came to the wickets, but their diplomacy was not successful. Another from the same neighbourhood followed, but having insult heaped upon the injury done to his leg he retired. No one made a great stand, and notwithstanding the efforts of an experienced scorer, the All Comers still required 154 to win when they had no more men to send in.

AHMEDABAD vs. ALL COMERS.
ALL COMERS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Capt Salmon, pt wkt, b Hervey	2	b Hervey	4
Mr Dalzell, b Cane	8	c Fuller, b Cane	0
Maj LaTouche, b Hervey	1	b Hervey	0
Mr Whyte, b Hervey	5	b Hervey	0
Dr Leggatt c & b Fuller	17	b Hervey	1
Mr Berkeley, b Hervey	0	b Cane	0
Mr Kennedy, b Banister	12	b Hervey	10
Mr Mostyn, c Sartorius, b Hervey	19	c Oliver, b Hervey	3
Mr Beaufort, b Cane	14	not out	0
Mr Dickson, c Sartorius, b Cane	2	absent	0
Mr Jones, c Banister, b Sartorius	4	c Hervey, b Cane	0
Mr Wilson, not out	9	c Fuller, b Hervey	0
Byes, 1, Leg Byes 1, Wides 4	6	Byes 2, Wides 1	3
Total	99	Total	22

AHMEDABAD.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Capt Sartorius, c Whyte b Kennedy	3	not out	10
Maj Stivens, c Whyte, b Kennedy	0	b Beaufort	1
Mr Holland, c Kennedy, b Beaufort	25		
Mr Fuller, b Kennedy	9		
Rev A G Cane, run out	8		
Capt Hughes, b Beaufort	6		
Mr Olivier, run out	0		
Mr Banister, not out	25	not out	2
Mr Hervey, c Mostyn, b Beaufort	2		
Dr Barren, b Beaufort	1		
Capt Cruickshank, b Beaufort	15		
Mr Spooner, c Dalzell, b Beaufort	5		
Byes 2, Wides 7	9	Wide 1	1
Total	108	Total	14

RETURN MATCH.

AHMEDABAD VS. ALL COMERS.
AHMEDABAD.

Capt Sartorius, c & b Kennedy	74
Mr Holland, b Salmon, b Kennedy	52
Mr Banister, b Kennedy	1
Mr Fuller, b Beaufort	8
Mr Olivier, not out	42
Capt Cruickshank, c Jones, b Beaufort	2
Capt Hughes, b Kennedy	13
Rev A G Cane, c Jones, b Beaufort	19
Mr Hervey, b Beaufort	0
Maj Stivens, b Hancock	14
Byes 9, Leg bye 1, Wides 8	18
Total	232

ALL COMERS.

Capt Hancock, b Hervey	9
Capt Salmon, b Cane	17
Dr Leggatt, b Cane	0
Mr Kennedy, c Fuller, b Hervey	10
Mr Beaufort, b Cane	6
Mr Whyte, c Banister, b Cane	0
Mr Giles, c Hervey, b Cane	8
Mr Hughes, b Hervey	0
Mr Fry, not out	7
Mr Jones, run out	3
Byes 2, Wides 10	12
Total	78

THE RUNNING TIGER.

ON Friday, as soon as the cricket was over, in fact before, sundry elephants were to be seen emerging from the commissariat yard, giving the general public the idea that a shikar party on a large scale was being organized, which idea was strengthened by the fact that servitors and policemen began to appear bearing rifles. Each "Hatty" having taken up its load, proceeded at a brisk pace to the butts where a very likely looking piece of jungle was to be seen, from under cover of this a magnificent tiger was soon dislodged and advanced majestically, tail first, across an opening between the bushes. Whereupon the sportsmen dismounted and the lordly animal was beaten out again; about the same time a sahib might have been descried urging on a party of natives into a run from behind one of the butts apparently with small success, for the noble beast only crossed at a walk and thereby caused a gallant policeman to score the only two bullseyes of the day. Apparently somewhat perturbed by this treatment, his future exits were more rapid—too rapid in fact—for most of the marksmen who made their mark in the butts, *but not in the mark*, after four barrels all round had been discharged, the animal was reported to be so badly hit as to be incapable of again reappearing, so apparently with a view to putting an end to him two intrepid sportsmen mounted on elephant and were soon to be seen coming across the plain, discharging their rifles at random at the danger flag or the marker's butts. The tiger did not suffer, and will, it is hoped, be bagged next year.

THE BALL.

On Thursday evening the old mess house, where for several years the 9th N. I. had been accustomed to lavish their hospitality, was made resplendent with flags and botanical decorations, which reflected the greatest credit on the A. D. C., but a more brilliant scene soon presented itself, when soon after 10 p.m., carriages began to bring in guests for the General's ball. Charming matrons and fair maids from the various stations in Guzerat and Kattywar, came arrayed in the most bewitching costumes which only rendered them more charming still. Bachelors rushed about with Intent on indent rooks and sought the unreturned betting men, and even sober married men were drawn into the vortex by the musical attractions. The verandahs afforded cool secluded spots for many a pleasant *tete a tete* and the ices an excuse for retiring there. Supper came almost too soon and the morning before it was wanted, and when at last it was time to go the only regret that was felt was that before long Ahmedabad must lose the kind hearted host who had always so materially helped to make the Ahmedabad meetings a success. On Saturday evening the old 9th mess was again put into requisition for

THE PENNY READINGS.

Such was the liberality of the Ahmedabadites that the nominal penny was not even asked for—a clear proof that they had paid the extra twopence. Solos, duets, trios, and quartetts went on in arithmetical progression until the whole culminated in a chorus about the middle, and then tapered down again to a comic song which vanished into thin air. Mr. Lely read—or rather rehearsed, (except once when he lost his place) the "Little Vulgar Boy" from the Ingoldsby legends, and made much more out of it than one would have thought could be got. Ahmedabad has singing talent of its own, but guests being pressed into the service, an immense success was the result. By placing a piano (in tune) on the front of the stage the voices sounded well into the room, and any one, who has heard the ladies who sang, may imagine what a treat they gave. Kathleen Mavourneen would have woke up had she been present on Saturday night. And any gypsy deserves to be made countess who could join in a duet such as the Kaira guests sang. A number of soldiers were admitted amongst the audience, and some assisted on the platform. Lance Corporal Baker's song "Cruel Mary Holder" elicited some boisterous cheering; all tried—but few successful—to join in the chorus. Some were heard on leaving humming scraps rhyming with "Holder," "bolder," "soldier" and probably in such a soothing occupation sang themselves to sleep.

PROGRAMME.

Overture	Band, 3rd N. L. I.
Comic Song	Lance Corporal Baker.
Reading	F. P. Lely, Esq.
Song	Mrs. Houghton.
Glee	
Song	Capt. Tyler.
Chorus	The Choir.
Song	Mrs. La Touche.
Song	S. W. Anderson, Esq.
Trio	Mrs Thompson. Maj. L. Touche. Capt. Tyler.
Duet	Maj. & Mrs. La Touche.
Glee	
Song	Mrs. Houghton.
Reading	Sergeant McGee.
Comic Song	L. C. Baker.

BADMINTON.

A silver cup was offered Badminton for. One lady and two gentlemen from each station were to compete for it. There was some difficulty in getting a court to play in at first. It was too windy out of doors, and the large room in the Shahi Bagh, kindly offered by the gallant bachelors living there, was found too small. At last it was determined on to play at a house in the city where impartial justice would be dealt out to all. Rajkote and Baroda were drawn together, but the former, playing a scratch team, were defeated. The last of the Surat men turned up just in time to play against Ahmedabad and beat them. Kaira drew a bye and so with reserved energy turned out on Monday morning in such strength as to overthrow all the forces sent from Baroda. Between these, two splendid games were played, each game being at one time "20 all." Then came the final heat between Surat and Kaira. The latter came to the post rather distressed from their two previous games. They made a gallant fight of it, but Surat was undoubtedly the stronger and carried off the prize. On Monday evening it was announced that the hospitable possessor of the court would give a Rs. 50 prize to be competed for by the defeated stations. So on Tuesday all the shigrams and ponies and vehicles of sorts were again called into requisition to make journeys into the city, and the usual scenes on the road took place. Ahmedabad with a new and stronger team were knocked out of time by Rajkote who had now been reinforced. Next morning Baroda put Kaira out of the running, but it is only fair to say they had not the same side against them. In the final tussle, Rajcote proved too strong for their already tired opponents and carried off the consolation prize into Kattywar. After pigeon shooting on Monday—when the sweepstakes were carried off by Captain Salmon, who at first tied with Captain Westmacott and Colonel Thompson—a motley throng gathered to witness

THE SOLDIERS' SPORTS.

A SOWAR'S race was won by the same horse which showed to the front last year. The "ring of war" was watched with much interest. Many people will remember this in schoolboy days under the name "French and English." A dozen artillerymen held one end of the rope, and a dozen from the detachment of the 83rd, the other. At first it seemed as if the rope would give way sooner than either side, but it held together in spite of all the efforts of 24 British soldiers to separate its strands. Gradually the knot in the middle moved southwards, and as gradually the 83rd gave way until with one desperate haul from the other side they yielded leaving a struggling mass of humanity lying on the ground. Another attempt was made by the R. A. met with the same success. Next the game was played by the officers, and sides N. and S. of the Mahi was chosen. The united efforts of the N. were too much for and less unanimous S, who might have learnt a lesson from the fable of the bundle of sticks. Tent-pegging and tilting at the ring were then carried on with such skill as would have elicited applause at Burlinghaum until dusk suggested a retreat to dinner and the lotteries. The programme was completed on Tuesday evening with

THE THEATRICALS.

On Monday evening a dress rehearsal was given to which all the soldiers were admitted, and the roars of applause coming from the body of the room showed how much they appreciated the attention. But Tuesday was the evening for the Gymkhana guests. The stage was very prettily dressed, it was lighted almost entirely by the footlights which were ingeniously concealed from the audience by pots of caladiums and other plants. The walls were left as they stood, but with pictures and curtains they prevented the appearance of a hastefully furnished room. About the first piece—"A Poetic Proposal"—there was at one time fear lest by one of the actors being placed on the sick list, and another had to be found at the last moment. All alarm, however, disappeared with the raising of the curtain for the way in which Charles Harpee was acted, showed that the substitute was no novice. Mr. Timothy Knight brought the house down over and over again especially at the first rehearsal of his proposal in prose, and again when he renounced the hand of the champion for woman's rights. Mr. John Fletcher's get up was a perfect disguise and his pompous patronage of his prospective son-in-law was very well done. Miss Jenny Markham acted her part admirably, and her coy demonstrations of affection caused much merriment. Jennie is difficult to act as a part of so submissive girl, but it was done with such an air of modest propriety as well merited the applause it received. The most striking feature in the play was the part of Lucy Fletcher. When she affects to be a little eccentric and declares her "mission" it requires good acting, but no audience was ever more deservedly enthusiastic than at that moment. The part was well rendered by Mr. Lely, but by itself Miss Markham was a decided success, and the bouquets showered on the stage when the curtain was raised a second time showed how her acting was appreciated. In the interval between the pieces, Sergeant McGee sang a song in character as "A Bowld Irishman;" this would have taken better had his audience understood what he said; as it was, it fell by no means flat and served well to fill up the time. Shortly after 10, "Delicate Ground" was put on, and here the personater of Lucy Fletcher was again recognized in Pauline, but this time in a more befiling character than before. She wore a white satin quilted petticoat over which a blue gauze fell very gracefully, then powdered hair completed her disguise as a Parisian lady of the 18th century. The Repartée in this piece was brilliant, causing much laughter. Pauline's doubtful affection for her husband, her desire to procure Alphonse's escape, and above all, her first suspicion of jealousy at her husband's supposed infidelity were performed in a manner only known to private theatricals. M. Sangfroid's coolness was inimitable, and his distinct and deliberate utterance accounted for the way his humourous passages were received by the audience. Alphonse had a difficult part to play, but did it well and got his share of applause. On the whole the two pieces were brilliant success, and, to judge from the remarks of the lookers-on, it was not a little due to the principal lady actor.

A POETIC PROPOSAL.

Mr. John Fletcher	(A widower) ..... Major Strutt.
Charles Harpee	(His nephew) ..... Mr. Daunt.
Mr. Timothy Knight	(Blacking manufacturer) ..... Mr. Lely.
Lucy Fletcher	(Daughter of Mr. F.) ..... Mrs. Lely.
Jenny Markham	(An humble friend of Lucy's). Miss Walker.

DELICATE GROUND, OR PARIS IN 1793.

Citizen Sangfroid	Mr. Leckie.
Alphonse de Grandier	Mr. Olivier.
Pauline	Mrs. Tyler.

On Wednesday morning the skies shed tears of sorrow that all was over. The sun refused to smile on the deserted cricket ground and the frogs croaked out a solemn good bye. Indifference was only shown by the grim railway engine which, with unerring punctuality, bore the departing guests away. Great praise is due to the hard worked Gymkhana Honorary Secretary who filled the programme so full that there never seemed a moment to spare. He followed in the footsteps of a worthy predecessor who is now affording people amusement elsewhere, and if his exertions did not provide a week of pleasure which surpassed all before, it is hoped he at least satisfied those who came long journeys to enjoy it.

SIMILITUDES OF LIFE IN SCENES OF NATURE.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * * * * *

Fit emblem of the storms that beat around
The human soul in its dark hours of trial,—
Of gloomy doubts and promptings of despair,
Of horrid phantoms that in dread array
Assail with fiercest rage on every side,
Until the rising beams of light that spring
From reason, hope and childlike trust dispel
The monstrous brood. So too the earthly scenes
Revolve: night's dusky shades and rushing storms
Are fled when the "radiant sun of noon" returns.
But yet the mighty cliffs unchanged withal
Again rise tranquil in the azure heaven
How different now the harmonies that blend
Beneath their gentle forms. The balmy air
Is resonant with glad-some notes and gay
With living gems on light wings poised; from bush
And break the warblings of a thousand tongues
Float upwards on the breeze, thrilling the soul
With sympathetic joys unspeakable.
Or such as those a weary traveller feels
When weak and pale from illness in some parch'd
And burning dessert; first he finds himself
Transported to more hospitable climes
Where cooling fruits and flow'rs and purling streams
Mid wavy meads and shady groves regale
His charm'd senses. No temple needs he then
For praise, nor wordy forms nor vestments long!
Nor are the charms of early noon when morn's
Exulting joys subside and gentle sleep
O'er drowsy nature steals, less grateful to
The wearied sense and soul exhausted with
Emotion deep. Then passively the mind
Intent on indolent repose and soft
Voluptuous dalliance yields up itself
At will to the circean influence
That floats around unseen though keenly felt,
Flowing from out each varied sight and sound
With their dependent trains of wand'ring thought,
How pleasing then, the drowning ham and chirp,
Of insect life co-mingling with the low
Melodious murm'ring of the wind that breathes
Among the trembling leaves and grasses tall:—
The solemn grandeur of the deep ravines
Arrayed in dark green robes of richest hue:—
The limpid streams that now like burnished chains
Of silver dash sheer down the rugged steeps
With mellow sound, Anon—their music hushed—
Caught by the wand'ring breeze and toss'd aloft.
In shining spray, they fall in amber showers
Among the flower drap'd trees that stately shade,
With flowing canopy refreshing green
And crystal pools—or rock excavated pools
With shelving tiers of divers colour'd stone
The work of fire—where graceful naiads join
In wavy dance and plunge with wanton leap
The while diffusing through the perfum'd air
A subtle drowsy spell that blurs the eyes
Of the astonish'd wight who on their sport
By accident intrudes: Prone on the turf
He falls and lies until by power of soft
Enchantment calm the grand reality
Is chang'd before his ravish'd sense into
A gorgeous dream. So when the morn of life
Is past'd its rosy colours, ardent hopes,
Tumultuous passions, love and hate,
Inordinate desires, lean sympathies
And high resolves,—life's visionary glories—
Begin to fade and blunt in presence of
The noonday haze with its more tangible
Realities at nearer distance plac'd,—
Luxurious ease, domestic peace and calm
And social intercourse of friends, good sought
At least, by all if not by all obtained.

* * * * * * *

WANDERER.

BOMBAY.

HOLIDAY.—Yesterday being the cocoanut fair day, all the principal courts, houses of business, and banks, &c. were closed, especially where the body of the employés are Hindoos who hold the rites of the day in high veneration.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE SUIT.—The vernacular papers of last week state that the decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in the recent Towers of Silence suit has been received with extreme gratification and rejoicing in Parsee quarters. They speak in highly complimentary terms of the assiduity and zeal of the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, who rendered very valuable assistance in the conduct of the case, and lavish encomiums on Mr. Purcell, the senior counsel, and Mr. Owen, the solicitor for the Parsee Punchayet, whose ability and industry brought the plaintiffs' case to a successful issue.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Sunday night as the Rubbatino steamer Assyria was entering the port, she came into collision with the ship Accrington. The latter vessel fortunately escaped injury, while the Assyria lost her foretopmast, topgallantmast, and the foretopsail yard; her mizentopmast was also carried away close by the caps. At the time the accident occurred the Assyria was just taking up her moorings, and having dragged one of her anchors, swung round on the flood tide, and after narrowly escaping a collision with the Hydra, a country ship, came foul of the Accrington, with what injurious effect to herself we have already detailed. Mr. Pilot Townsby was, we are informed, in charge of the Assyria, but from what we have learned, the accident seems to have been altogether unpreventable.

A SUIT BETWEEN MAHARAJS.—In the case of Goci dunee Betejee Maharaj and another against Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee, the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, on behalf of the defendant, appeared before Mr. Justice Marriott on Thursday last and applied to have made absolute a rule *nisi* obtained on the 22nd ultimo. The rule called on the plaintiffs to show cause why a decree obtained by them *ex parte* should not be set aside. The suit in which the decree was passed was brought by the plaintiffs, who are two Maharajs of Surat, against the defendant, who is a Maharaj of Bombay, to recover several gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, copper, brass and iron pots, and Rs. 2,000 in cash, the whole being of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,225. Mr. Mayhew, who appeared to show cause against the rule, read a letter written by the defendant's attorneys, dated 20th July, in which they prayed to have the suit postponed for a month as negotiations for a settlement were going on at Surat. His Lordship ordered that the rule should be made absolute. Costs of the hearing of the rule and of the original suit to be costs in the cause. A written statement to be filed by the defendant within a fortnight, and the case to be set down for hearing three weeks after it has been filed.

THE "GUZERAT MITRA'S" ESTIMATE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF THINKING.—"We think that hard as it is for a man to get into the Legislative Council, or into the circle of the great, for he can do this only by the employment of mean arts, and by hypocrisy which is an evil invisible to alike to man and angel, it is harder still to write a paragraph in the English language as Scott would have written it, or to think a thought as Macaulay would have thought it."—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.—We hear that Mr. F. A. Maurice, now District Traffic Manager on the South-eastern Line, is to be appointed Captain, and Mr. A. Sutherland, the present station master at Poona, Lieutenant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, under the Adjutancy of Captain H. T. Buckley of H. M's 2nd (Grenadier) Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, whose appointment has appeared in the Government General Orders of the last week's *Gazette.*—*Deccan Herald.*

SIGNOR IMZOLI'S CONCERT.—This Concert which has been so long looked forward to, is to take place on the 26th instant, under the patronage and in presence of His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay. The programme is most charming and attractive, and we have no doubt that all the seats that can possibly be provided for the audience will very quickly be secured. We have

falsehood with fact. To put an end to the Orton nuisance it was necessary to persuade the lower classes that they were the dupes of a mercenary knave, and that they were not only mistaken but ridiculous. This task could only have been accomplished by one of themselves; and for administering what we hope may prove probably the *coup de grace* to Mr. Kenealy, Mr. Bradlaugh has, perhaps for the first time in his life, deserved well of his country.—*The World.*

COURT OF APPEAL IN CHANCERY,
JULY 20.

(Before the LORDS JUSTICES.)

IN RE THE CANADIAN OIL WORKS CORPORATION (LIMITED) —HAY'S CASE.

This was an appeal from an order of Vice-Chancellor Malins, directing repayment by Sir John Dalrymple Hay of a sum of £1,000, alleged to have been received by him out of the funds of the company on the 1st of December 1871 (as a "gratification" from the getter-up of the company for giving his name and influence to the concern as a director), and repaid by Sir J. Hay in discharge of his liability upon the shares for which he had signed the memorandum of association. The affairs of this unfortunate company have so frequently been before the public in the course of the last twelve months that it will be sufficient on the present occasion to give a very brief outline of the facts bearing upon the present application. The company was formed in 1871 for the purpose of purchasing from a Mr. Prince certain oil works in Canada, which were represented by one Longbottom, who had come over to this country as agent of Prince, to be inexhaustible sources of wealth. The purchase, which was to be conditional upon the favourable report of a deputation sent out to America, was for the price of £480,000 (£320,000 in fully paid-up shares and £160,000 in cash). Sir John Hay was asked to become a director, but before giving his consent he stipulated with Longbottom, who had full powers from Prince, that his director's qualification of 40 shares should be provided out of the paid-up shares to be received by Prince in part payment of the purchase-money Sir J. Hay, upon receiving an assurance to this effect, consented to become a director, and was appointed chairman of the company. He signed the memorandum of association in August, 1871, for 40 shares, his director's qualification, under the impression that this qualification would be satisfied by the 40 fully paid-up shares, which were to be provided by Prince. Subsequently, however, and after the adoption of the contract, Sir J. Hay appears to have been advised that the vendor's shares were not a proper qualification, and that he was liable to pay up on the 40 shares for which he had subscribed. His solicitor went to Longbottom and applied to him to provide the £1,000 required to be paid upon the shares. Longbottom agreed to this, and at a Board meeting on the 1st of December, 1871, on receiving checks signed by the directors (including Sir John Hay) for £58,000, representing the balance of the vendor's purchase-money, Longbottom, who had attended the meeting as one of the directors, endorsed and handed over to Hay one of these checks for £1,000. Hay paid this check into his own private account at his bankers, and on the following day (the 2nd of December 1871) he drew in favour of the company and paid to the credit of their account at their bank a check for £1,000 as the deposit due from him in respect of his shares. The company failed and was ordered to be wound-up. A question was raised by the official liquidator under the winding-up whether the liability of Sir John Hay to pay £1,000 in respect of the 40 shares for which he had signed the memorandum of association was discharged by the payment on the 2nd of December, 1871, of the £1,000 received by him under the above-stated circumstances on the previous day—in other words, whether the £1,000 paid by him on the 2nd of December was a *bond fide* payment out of money which had been paid to him by Prince and had become his own money in pursuance of an arrangement made with him before he became a director, or whether the £1,000 had never passed into the possession of Prince, but remained the money of the company and had been misapplied by Sir John Hay in breach of his duty as director in discharging his liability to the company upon his shares. In the latter case, either, as the owner of shares paid for out of the company's money, he must repay the company, or, as owner of unpaid shares he must pay for them, and the calls in respect of them. The case was before Vice-Chancellor Malins in the course of last Term, when his Honour, being of opinion that the £1,000 paid upon Sir John Hay's shares on the 2nd of December, 1871, had been paid, not with money of his own, but with money of the company, held that the transaction was a mere device and left Sir John Hay still liable to payment of £1,000 upon his own shares. From the order for payment of this amount made by the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Hay now appealed.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. J. Napier Higgins, Q.C. (Mr. Romer with them), appeared in support of the appeal Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Cookson, Q.C., for the official liquidator.

Lord Justice James.—The facts of this case, so far as they are material, are few and undisputed, and the conclusion of law which results from those facts is to my mind perfectly clear. It appears that certain gentlemen were minded to induce the English public to buy for a very large sum certain oil wells and plant in Canada, which could only be done by getting up a joint-stock company for the purpose. In this state of things these gentlemen apply to a body of English gentlemen of position and say to them, "Pretend to be shareholders, pretend to be promoters, pretend to have made a contract with us, and invite the world to join you as shareholders, and invite them to believe that you are the promoters and to participate with you in the contract which you will pretend you have made. We will find you the shares, we will indemnify you against all the expenses, we will have the contract made by ourselves cut and dried ready for signature, and we will give you a part of the purchase money which we are to receive in money or shares, and besides that you will have your profits as Directors of this Company." Thus, in effect, according to the Lord Justice, spoke Longbottom or his go-betweens, and they found men to listen to them. "And that body of English gentlemen," continues the Lord Justice, "consented and condescended to become the hired retainers on these terms of some unknown adventurers from the other side of the Atlantic." The actual transaction in dispute, according to the same authority, was as follows:—These gentlemen, as Directors of the Company, meet at the Board, and there, in payment of that part of the consideration which was to be paid to one of them (Sir John Hay), his co-directors drew a check for £1,000, and he draws two other checks for two other persons in the same condition as himself for £1,000 each, that being in exact accordance with the stipulation they had made—"that their shares were to be found and paid for by the vendors." The check received by Sir John Hay was "money of the Company taken by one of the Directors, by the authority and with the consent and knowledge of his co-directors, for the purpose of paying that which was a bribe to him for having sold the Company in the transaction." The view of Lord Justice Mellish did not differ from that which had been expressed by his colleagues in language of such unusual energy. The Chairman and Directors of the Company were agents for carrying out the sales or purchases made by the Company, and an agent cannot make a profit out of the matter of his agency without the knowledge and consent of his principal. The Chairman and other Directors were servants and agents of the Company for the purpose of making these payments in money and shares to the vendors. It was their duty to see whether the contract should be carried out or rescinded. Yet they entered into an arrangement with the vendor to receive back part of the money which they had to pay him on behalf of the Company. It was impossible that such a transaction could stand.

This Judgment will have a salutary effect in quarters were such influences are not uncalled-for. With the extension and complication of commercial enterprise society has to do with new and more ingenious malpractices, and the law cannot afford to abate anything of its stringency. Consider, for instance, the case of the Caribbean Company (Limited), reported in our impression of Monday. Here a Company was established with a capital of £225,000 in 2,500 shares of £10 each; but a clause in the Articles of Association provided that all the shares in the Company should be treated as fully paid-up shares. In other words the Memorandum of Association said the capital was £25,000, and this was forth to the world; while the Articles at the same time declared that not a shilling was to be paid on the shares. One document provided a respectable capital for the concern; another declared that there should be no capital at all. Seven gentlemen subscribed the Memorandum of Association for one share each, while the other 2,493 fully paid-up shares were allotted to another gentleman. In this case the decision of the Vice-Chancellor was in accordance with justice and commercial morality. The law, indeed, will probably be found strong enough and versatile enough to deal with the most ingenious expedients of speculation, but while such cases as this appear it must not relax its vigilance.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JULY 24.

SPIRITS OVER PROOF.—Printers' Devils.

M. P.'s MOTTO (TOWARDS THE RECESS).—"Fiat justitium.* ruat coelum." *Anglice*, "Adjournment, at any price.

TO LET, for next Season, A First-Rate Moor. Applications to be made to Signor Salvini, Stage-Door of Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

Prayer to Ladies with Parasols.
(*At the Pig-pens of Agricultural Shows.*)
"THE rude four fathers of the ham let sleep."

MR. GLADSTONE'S AWKWARD QUESTION.

THERE may be different answers to W. E. G.'s question, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" but one thing is clear—the *jars* are ready.

WORKING-MEN'S QUESTIONS.

WHY do the Workmen (some of them) rage against the proposal to grant £140,000 for defraying the expense of the Prince of Wales's visit to India? Which of them will contribute more than a mite towards it, except by the consumption of intoxicating liquors?

"TOUT VIENT A QUI SAIT ATTENDRE."

SHOUTING heard—engine whistles frantically—breaks applied violently—train stops—accident, no doubt—alarm of first-class passengers—stout gent flies at communicator—child shrieks—terrified lady calls out, "Help! Guard! What is it? Let us out!"

Guard. "O, no fear, Miss. Only driver he just see a lot o' fine mushyroons, Miss, and we—he like 'em for Breakfast. All right! Away y' go!"

"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY."

(MRS. WILKINS and Mrs. Temkins have determined to spend the autumn holiday, with their families, at some fashionable French Watering-Place. To save expense, they send Wilkins and Tomkins over first, too look about them, and take cheap and suitable lodgings. To save trouble, W. and T. go to the best hotels, and live at the rate of about five thousand a-year each.)

Mine Host wishes to know "if the Messieurs are content?"

Wilkins. "'Contong!' Je voo krwar, Mon Garoong!"

Tomkins. "'Contong!' Juste ne le Sommes nous pas, vieux Coq!"

"MASTERLY INACTIVITY."
An Apologue.

Ursa. Nice jungle that of yours, good neighbour Lion.
Leo. Humph! Glad you like it!
Ursa. I have ne'er set eye on
A neater. And your hunting-ground's extensive.
Leo. *Yours* is not narrow! Not to be offensive,
You're good at *stretching*!
Ursa. India Rubber beats
Mere Russia Leather at *et stic* feats!
Leo. Well, *Pre* na wish to widen my domain;
But let them "ware who'd trespass!
Ursa. 'Tis with pain
I mark suspicion in that dexter eye.
Some *Gobemouches* have been hinting I would try
That foolish game!
Leo. You'd hardly find it pay.
I look a droway brute, at least, by day.
But I have eyes,—and claws;—may seem to bungle.
But mean to be sole master of my jungle.
So, *verbum sap.*!
Ursa. Now, after all my labours,
Such hints do hurt me! We should be good neighbours.
Leo. Only too near me, please, don't poke your nose,
Or we may jostle.
Ursa. Why, you don't suppose——
Leo. No need for supposition, just at present,—
But among friends *some* elbow room is pleasant.
Ursa. A "neutral zone" you would perhaps encourage,
Wherein our Cubs might mingle, but not forage.
Leo. Thanks, no; they *might* get squabbling, and the quarter
Become a chronic kettle for hot water.
A neutral tint *sounds* safe, yet black and white
Might think the rival tints not balanced quite,
And then!——
Ursa. But is there *nothing* can be done
To keep the peace between us?
Leo. If each one
Stick to his Jungle, we can hardly quarrel;
If not, there'll be a shindy.—that's a "moral!"
And, spite of talks and treaties,—by the past
I'm judging,—it must come to that at last.
Ursa. What, fighting?
Leo. No, the alternatives I mention.
But I shall seek no pretext for contention.
I've had enough of fighting in my time.
Ursa. Your calm indifference is quite sublime!
'Tis fine for you, who've collared all you want,
To cry "No grabbings!"
Leo. Well, I own that's cant.
Some of my backers talk a deal of bunkum.
I'd not fe-fle *my—friends*, we'll say,—nor funk'em.
Between crass napping and a chronic scare
I'd take the middle course. This is my lair,
A crib I've fought for, an intend to keep
I don't like fidgets, but I'm not asleep.
I guess I'm safe, but mean to watch my border,
With one eye open, and my claws in order!

PALE TONIC BITTERS.
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand):—See Name and Address on Bottles.
Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

GINGER BRANDY,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,
By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.
("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.
No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of al Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WORTH and CHEAPNESS of Goods, with description of
PATTERNS FREE,
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
ont ractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.
Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments, Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery, Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms, Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements, Stationery,
Cutlery, Perfumery,
Carriages, Books,
Saddlery and Harness, Toys, &c., &c.
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 90 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE has been published in the Medical Journals and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., COMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Desert Fruits.
Fonçons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or JARS with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED WHEN EMPTY.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris' Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

THE CANADIAN OIL WELLS CORPORATION.
(*Times.*)

A PROMPT decision has been given by the Lords Justices on the appeal of Sir John Hay from the order of Vice-Chancellor Malins that he should pay £1,000, the amount of his shares in the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation. It will be remembered that the Official Liquidator of the Company demanded from its ex-Chairman that he should repay to the Company a sum of £1,000 received by him out of its funds on the 1st of December, 1871, or that he should pay a call of £25 per share on 40 shares held by him in the Company. This application was opposed by Sir John Hay on the ground that the £1,000 received by him came from Mr. Prince, the vendor of the wells, and that he had in fact paid on the succeeding day the full sum for which he was liable on his shares. The circumstances were sufficiently stated in the report of the case before the Vice-Chancellor, and they are repeated in the report we publish to-day. When Sir John Hay and the other "gentlemen of position" took up with Mr. Longbottom and agreed to join him in selling his wells to the British public, it was settled between the parties that Sir John Hay for one should be relieved from all liability by being presented with 40 paid-up shares, the number necessary for a Director, at the expense of Mr. Prince, the vendor. Mr. Prince was a mysterious personage standing in the background, and represented by his "agent," Mr. Longbottom; but immense transactions were carried on in his name, and it was ostensibly with him that the Directors of the new Corporation agreed to pay £480,000 for the wells—£320,000 in fully paid-up shares and £160,000 in cash. At first it was imagined by the Chairman that the transfer by Prince of any single £1,000 out of the £320,000 which that great proprietor possessed in the shares of the Corporation would be sufficient to qualify a Director, but, this appearing on mature consideration somewhat doubtful, the process on which a Court of Equity has now had to pronounce was gone through. On the 1st of December, 1871, a balance of £58,000 was to be paid to Mr. Prince by the Company, of course through the medium of the Chairman and his colleagues, the Directors. They all met, and it was arranged that certain checks for £1,000 each should be drawn in part payment of this £58,000 and at once handed over, with the consent of Long-bottom, to the gentlemen whom it was intended to qualify. One of these checks was received by Sir John Hay, who paid it into his bankers,' and the next day gave his own check to the Company for the £1,000 necessary to constitute him the holder of 40 fully paid-up shares. The question for the Vice-Chancellor was whether this was a transaction which the law would recognize. The Vice-Chancellor held that the money was the money of the Company; that the Chairman had never paid anything on his shares, and was consequently still liable for the full sum claimed by the Official Liquidator.

The appeal, which has come on and been disposed of within six weeks, gives the Lords Justices the opportunity of stating the law in a precise and forcible manner, which may be a useful caution to the promoters of speculative concerns. We may take for granted that there can be no longer any doubt as to the legal nullity of such devices as that which is exhibited in the present case. The aspect of the proceeding is unpleasant enough, but we all know that in the world of business or speculation the moral measure tends to assimilate itself to the legal measure; and if such a qualification of a Director and such a dealing with the funds of a Company had been declared legally unassailable, similar practices might soon come to be regarded as things of course. From this danger the very plain-spoken Judgments of the Lords Justices will protect us. Shareholders will probably never cease to be the victims of their own credulity and ignorance. No legislation, no administrative precautions, no stringency of judicial decisions, will avail to shield them wholly from the designs of adventurers or the more refined and complicated operations of financial experts. But, evidently, Lord Justice James is not one of those who think it impossible to attribute any irregularity to gentlemen of position. "Pretend to be shareholders, pretend to be promoters, pretend to have made a contract with us, and invite the world to join you as shareholders, and invite them to believe that you are the promoters and to participate with you in the contract which you will pretend you have made; we will find you the shares, we will indemnify you against all the expenses, we will have the contract made by ourselves cut and dried ready for signature, and we will give you a part of the purchase-money which we are to receive in money or shares, and besides that you will have your profits as Directors of this Company." Thus, in effect, according to the Lord Justice, spoke Longbottom or his go-betweens, and they found men to listen to them. "And that body of English gentlemen," continues the Lord Justice, "consented and condescended to become the hired retainers on these terms of some unknown adventurers from the other side of the Atlantic." The actual transaction in dispute, according to the same authority, was as follows:—These gentlemen, as Directors of the Company, meet at the Board, and there, in payment of that part of the consideration which was to be paid to one of them (Sir John Hay), his co-directors drew a check for £1,000, and he draws two other checks for two other persons in the same condition as himself for £1,000 each, that being in exact accordance with the stipulation they had made—"that their shares were to be found and paid for by the vendors." The check received by Sir John Hay was "money of the Company taken by one of the Directors, by the authority and with the consent and knowledge of his co-directors, for the purpose of paying that which was a bribe to him for having sold the Company in the transaction." The view of Lord Justice Mellish did not differ from that which had been expressed by his colleagues in language of such unusual energy. The Chairman and Directors of the Company were agents for carrying out the sales or purchases made by the Company, and an agent cannot make a profit out of the matter of his agency without the knowledge and consent of his principal. The Chairman and other Directors were servants and agents of the Company for the purpose of making these payments in money and shares to the vendors. It was their duty to see whether the contract should be carried out or rescinded. Yet they entered into an arrangement with the vendor to receive back part of the money which they had to pay him on behalf of the Company. It was impossible that such a transaction could stand.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
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AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
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AT MODERATE COST, FOR CASH.
From our arrangements with one of the first Belfast Manufacturers, we are now enabled to offer these Goods at the following Low Rates:—

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DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS—Washed and Hemmed for immediate use. Size, 5/8 Lely, Fern or Ivy Patterns, rich centres with Greek Border	Each	1 10	2 0
	3/4	1 12	2 4
		1 3 8	1 5 0
		1 5 0	1 7 0
SUPER DOYLEYS—Of the Finest Damask. Special Designs		0 8	0 10
SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK—Cut to suit any size table, at a great saving of cost. Neat Centres with Handsome Borders; most useful for Messes, &c.	2½ Yds. wide Per yd.	6 8	7 8
		7 0	8 0

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WHITE HONEYCOMB TOWELS—Strong and durable; ready for immediate use. Size,	Six	4 12	5 8
Ext a Stout do.	do.	5 12	6 8
WHITE TURKISH—Brown or White; The best Bath Towel made	"	10 8	12 0
Extra Large do.	"	13 0	15 0
—Thoroughly enveloping the Bather.	"	16 0	18 0
PATENT BATH TOWELS—Stretched length ways they produce friction of an invigorating character, sideways a comparatively smooth surface for drying. They are suited for either use, and their wear is almost endless	Each	3 8	4 8
	Six	32 0	20 0

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SHEETS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Inches. Wide.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HORROCKSES BEST TWILLED COTTON—Very strong and durable	72	Pair	9 8	11 0
	90	"	11 8	13 8
PILLOW-CASES—Ready for immediate use	Each		1 4	1 8
SUMMER QUILTS—Very light, but Fancy Marseila, Handsome Designs. Double Woven	Each		0 12	0 14
	Full Size		12 8	14 0
	Extra Size		16 0	18 0
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SCOTCH MAUDS from	Each		22 0	25 0

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE WHITE BLANKETS—Manufactured from picked Wool	Pair	22 0	25 0
SUPERFINE, very soft	"	25 0	28 0
EXTRA SUPER, a special article	"	30 0	34 0
The Same Quality, made extra large	"	33 0	37 0
CRIB BLANKETS—Very fine and light	"	13 8	15 0
FINE SCARLET BLANKETS—Full size, forming a comfortable bed-covering	Each	11 8	13 0
	Pair	22 0	25 0
EXTRA LARGE, made in a special quality	"	30 0	34 0
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		17 8	19 8
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